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as rebels (Ps. 66. 7). In Hos. 4. 16 (cf. *JBL* 36. 91) we must read:

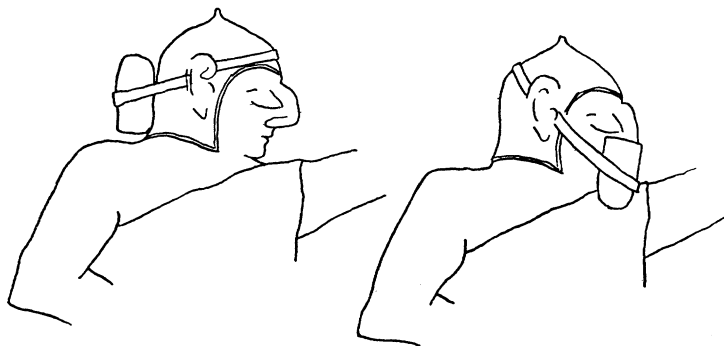
Kě-fârâ sôrerâ Iśrâ'él, kě-kăḥś môrê bam-mîr'ê,

Like an obstinate heifer is Israel,

like a stubborn young tup in the pasture.

PAUL HAUPT

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The helmet of Eannatum

On the Stele of Vultures Eannatum is depicted on the march at the head of his soldiers. Of interest is the club-like thing at the back of his helmet. The only explanation which I have seen is that of H. R. Hall, *The Ancient History of the Near East*, p. 180: 'Eannatum wears the same helmet, behind which his long hair is bound up in a club'. Eannatum and his soldiers indeed show their hair (i. e. the wig) beneath the helmets, yet in the case of Eannatum the hair is depicted as falling in loose waves below the neck. It would be depreciating the work of the artist to suppose that he was unable to design the hair better, if that 'club' really should represent the tied-up hair. The picture certainly does not favor this explanation. One would rather think that this club-like representation was merely attached as a weight to the helmet to keep it from easily falling off. But even this explanation is insufficient, as the helmet already possesses a stormband, which sufficiently protects it from falling.

I think I am not wrong in seeing in this device the first instance of a pictorial representation of a visor. It was fastened to the stormband and made either of leather or of metal. When the warrior was not engaged in battle this visor had its position where we see it on the Stele of Vultures. In battle, however, the visor was clapped over the top of the helmet, and brought into such a position that it covered the lower half of the king's face. The stormband held it firmly in position. If this explanation is correct, then we have here the oldest helmet (German *Visier* or *Sturzhelm*, French *armet*). It should further be noted, that the helmet with the visor reaches generally not further back than the second half of the XV. century, and remained in use through the middle of the XVII. century. Our case therefore stands very isolated, as we never again meet on the monuments the helmet plus the visor.

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